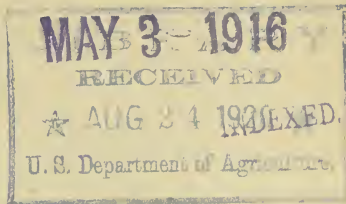


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SNEED NURSERIES

MORROW, CLAYTON COUNTY, 1915 — GEORGIA — 1916

J. C. H. SNEED, Manager

NAME AND ADDRESS.—Always write your name plainly. A lady should always sign herself Miss or Mrs., and always use the same initials.

Give your post office, county and state, also street or post office box number, and the name of your nearest express office.

EXPRESS.—In all cases when possible, we advise our customers to have their goods forwarded by express. Plants, trees, etc., are now taken by the leading express companies at a reduction of 20 per cent. from the regular merchandise rate.

SHIPPING DIRECTIONS.—Give plain and explicit directions for shipping. If by freight, state route. When no directions are given, we shall use our best judgment in forwarding; but in all cases shipments are at purchaser's risk after receipt is taken from the transportation company. Freight and express rates will be given on application.

PACKING.—We have every appliance for packing in the best possible manner.

All domestic orders packed free; but on export orders there will be a packing charge at actual cost, as these export orders require large quantities of specially prepared packing material and entail much extra labor and care.

TERMS OF PAYMENT.—Cash with order, or satisfactory reference before shipment; or, if preferred, will ship goods with Bill of Lading attached to Sight Draft, through express or bank. On all C. O. D. and Sight Draft orders we require 25 per cent. of the bill remitted before shipment.

REMITTANCES.—Remittances should be made by Post Office or Express Money Orders, or by checks on Atlanta or New York.

WE GUARANTEE every tree or plant to be in a perfectly healthy condition, up to grade and first-class in every respect when leaving our hands, but, after delivering to forwarders, all losses resulting from delays or exposures in transit are at risk of purchaser. While we exercise the greatest care to have all of our trees and plants true to name, well-known and packed in the best possible manner, and hold ourselves in readiness to replace all trees and plants that may accidentally prove untrue to label, free of charge, or refund the amounts paid therefor, it is mutually understood and agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that our guarantee of genuineness shall not in any case make us liable for any sum greater than that originally received for such trees or plants as prove untrue.

All orders amounting to \$10 or over we will pay freight.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

PRICE OF APPLE TREES.

	Each	Doz.	100
2-year, 4 feet and up -----	\$0.25	\$2.50	\$15.00
1-year, 3 to 4 feet -----	.20	2.00	12.00

Taking into consideration its hardiness, productiveness and general commercial value, the apple stands at the head of our list of fruits. In selecting the most important varieties for cultivation, it has been our constant aim to secure only those of standard excellence, and in no instance to recommend a novelty without ascertaining its history from a reliable source. Our main crop of trees consists principally of the following varieties, yet we can also supply several sorts of local reputation.

MAY PIPPIN.—Small, yellow, good quality, one of the first to ripen.

EARLY HARVEST.—Tree healthy, vigorous and a good bearer. Fruit medium size, nearly round, somewhat flattened; surface smooth, clear, waxy yellow, rarely blushed; flesh tender, juicy, acid to sub-acid, flavor good. July.

RED ASTRACHAN.—Tree vigorous, upright, hardy and productive. Fruit medium to large; surface smooth, marbled and striped on greenish yellow; flavor acid.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT.—This is a very fine apple indeed, good quality, good size, beautiful, with yellow tint, a sure and heavy bearer. A really delicious apple. Ripens in June.

SWEET BOUGH.—Large, yellow, sweet, of excellent quality, and profitable as a market variety; early.

CAROLINA RED JUNE.—Tree a moderate, upright grower; an early and abundant bearer. Fruit small to medium, oblong, surface smooth, color dark red, and white ground; flesh white, very tender, fine grained, juicy, acid. June and July.

HORSE.—A large, old apple, famous for its fitness for cider, pies, drying, and for all culinary purposes. When allowed to mellow to deepest gold it is a delicious eating apple. We have the genuine old-time Horse apple of our daddies and granddaddies. Ripens in August.

LATE FALL AND WINTER APPLES.—It is these splendid varieties and their ability to keep all winter till apples come again that gives the apple its boundless popularity and makes it the great food staple that it is, scarcely less indispensable than bread itself. These varieties thrive generally throughout the country, and are, unless otherwise stated, immensely productive in all soils and climates.

ARKANSAS BLACK.—Vigorous, upright grower. Fruit medium to large; fine flavor, beautiful dark color, almost black; flesh yellowish; slightly sub-acid, crisp. One of the best for cooking. January to March.

DELICIOUS.—Introduced in the West several years ago. No new variety has ever so quickly gained popularity in so many different apple sections of our country. Fruit large, nearly covered with brilliant dark red, flesh fine grained, crisp and melting, juicy with a delightful aroma; of very highest quality. A splendid keeper and shipper. Tree one of the hardest, a vigorous grower, with good foliage. A regular annual bearer.

BEN DAVIS.—Tree thrifty, upright grower of almost perfect shape. Fruit large, round, sometimes variable in form; surface smooth, often polished yellow, covered and splash bright red; flesh white, tender, juicy, flavor sub-acid, not rich quality; only good for market and cooking. November to spring.

MAY 3 - 1916

GRIMES' GOLDEN.—A large, golden-yellow apple of exquisite flavor, ripening in October. A heavy bearer and in all respects an apple of genuine value, and of the very best of its season.

NORTHWESTERN GREENING.—Fruit medium to large, averaging from seven to eight ounces each and very uniform in size. Color greenish yellow, flesh juicy, firm and fine grained. Very fine quality and flavor. Tree is very hardy and a thrifty grower, an early and continuous bearer. One of the longest keepers known. January to spring.

ROME BEAUTY. (Gillett's Seedling).—Large, yellow, striped with red, flesh juicy, crisp, sub-acid, tree moderate grower. October to December.

RED LIMBERTWIG.—A very large, pale-yellow apple, specked with red. Flavor rich, juicy and equal to the very best. A very fine apple, keeping all winter.

STAYMAN WINESAP.—A seedling of the famous old standard Winesap. Similar to it in many respects. A heavy and sure bearer and a fine keeper. Thrives in all soils and climates like Winesap. Every orchard should contain some Stayman trees. The fine flavor and beautiful appearance of this apple make it a good seller, and no variety could surpass it for home use.

WINE SAP.—Large, roundish; deep red; medium quality; keeps well; tree a fair grower and good bearer. December to May.

YORK IMPERIAL.—Does well in this section. Medium size, oval, skin greenish yellow, nearly covered with bright red; flesh crisp, tender and juicy. A good keeper, prolific bearer.

YATES.—A small, red winter apple, famous as a keeper and for its most delicious flavor.

ROYAL LIMBERTWIG.—Large, oblate; pale yellow, striped red; flesh yellow, rich and juicy.

MANGUM. (Carter; Gully).—Medium; red-striped; flesh firm, juicy and well flavored. Ripens in October, and keeps well; productive; vigorous, compact grower.

Summer Queen, Yellow June, St. June, Hanes, Taunton, Buckingham, Shockley, Red Winter Pearmain, Capt. Mose, Terry Winter, Hughes Crab.

PEACHES.

PRICES OF TREES:

1-year, 5 feet and up, extra heavy-----	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$15.00	\$100.00
1-year, 4 to 5 feet, heavy-----	.15	1.25	10.00	70.00
1-year, 3 to 4 feet, stocky-----	.10	1.00	8.00	60.00

PEACHES, FREESTONE.

ALEXANDER.—Above medium, highly colored in clay soils, less so in light soils; flesh greenish white, very juicy, vinous and of good quality; adheres to the stone. Matures from May 20 to June 10. Remarkably prolific and bears very strong. In many sections the fruit has proved to be a profitable variety for home use and market.

ADMIRAL DEWEY.—A perfect freestone, of fine size, form and color, with delicious yellow flesh that is yet firm enough to ship well. The tree is a strong, hardy, symmetrical grower and produces well. The very best early yellow freestone. July.

MAYFLOWER.—An excellent new variety from North Carolina. Fruit round and entirely covered with red. Blooms late, very hardy. One week earlier than Sneed. This Peach is an acquisition.

PALLIS.—A seeding of Honey, originated by Dr. L. E. Berckmans. Fruit resembles the parent, but is much larger and more nearly round in shape; flesh white, melting and vinous. . July 10.

SNEED.—This is recognized as one of the standard early peaches over the whole country. It follows Early Wonder closely, ripening early in June. It is of good size and is usually productive; a fairly well-colored peach, which is so luscious that when ripe it can be drunk like an orange.

GREENSBORO.—This is a glorious mid-June peach. In size it ranks among the very largest. Its color is an exquisite cream and crimson. Its quality is luscious and melting. Succeeds generally throughout the country and as far south as the Gulf of Mexico.

BELLE OF GEORGIA.—Another of the great cream and crimson peaches. An exceedingly showy peach and a good one, too. An excellent shipper, firm and a good carrier, though a freestone, and soft and luscious when thoroughly ripe. Succeeds generally throughout the country down to the Gulf. Early in July.

ELBERTA.—Large; yellow, with red cheek; juicy and of good flavor; flesh yellow. Supposed to be a seedling of Chinese Cling. Ripe middle of July. This is an excellent shipping variety.

EMMA.—Large; yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, best quality.. Ripe July 25 to August 5; follows Elberta. An excellent market sort in some sections.

PICQUET'S LATE.—Vary large; yellow, with a red cheek; flesh yellow, buttery, rich, sweet and of the highest flavor. Maturity from end of August to middle of September.

FLETAS, OR YELLOW ST. JOHN (May Beauty).—Medium, roundish; orange yellow, with a deep red cheek; juicy, sweet and highly flavored; flesh yellow. Ripens end of June to July 10th.

SALWAY.—Large; dull yellow, mottled browning red; flesh yellow, firm, but rather acid; fine flavor. August 15.

CRAWFORD'S EARLY.—Fruit very large, oblong; skin yellow, with a fine red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet and excellent. Wonderfully productive and hardy. Freestone. Last of August.

SUMMEROUR, OR ATLANTA.—Very large, round; deep yellow; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet and of good quality. Maturity from middle to end of September. This Peach fills a gap which has long been open in the season of maturity, because it ripens after all the good freestones are gone.

GOVERNOR HOGG (Kennesaw).—Large; white, with beautiful cheek; flesh white, tender and juicy; highly flavored; red at pit; semi-cling. June 20 to 25.

CARMAN.—Large; creamy white, with deep blush; skin tough, but flesh very tender and of fine flavor; prolific bearer. A most profitable and popular shipping variety. Ripens June 20 to July 1.

Lemon Cling, Heath Cling, White English and Busting October.

PEACHES, CLINGSTONE.

ALBRIGHT.—Large; white, changing to light orange; juicy, sweet, very good. Ripens middle of October.

CHINESE CLING.—A large white peach shaded with red; fine quality. Last of July.

HEATH LATE WHITE.—(White English; Eliza Thomas; Potter's September; Ruay; White Globe; Henrietta, etc.). Large, oval, with sharp apex; skin creamy white, very seldom with any red; flesh pure white to the stone, juicy and sweet, with good aroma. Very popular for preserving. Ripens, beginning of September.

INDIAN BLOOD.—Large; dark claret, with deep red veins; downy; flesh deep red, very juicy. Middle of August.

STONEWALL JACKSON.—Almost identical with General Lee in size and quality, but ripens a week later; tree a more compact grower. July 10 to 20.

STINSON'S OCTOBER.—Large; white, with red cheeks; of very good flavor. The most profitable late Peach yet introduced for Southern markets. Middle of October.

LEVY'S LATE.—(Henrietta Cling). Fine cling; large size; skin deep yellow, shaded brownish red in the sun; flesh firm and juicy. Favorite variety in California.

CHERRIES.

A Good Commercial Cherry Orchard Pays Big Profits.

Price, fine trees, 5 to 6 ft., well-headed and good roots, 35c each; \$3.50 per dozen; \$25.00 per 100. Mailing size, 30c each; \$3.00 per dozen, postpaid.

Few trees combine the useful and the ornamental in as large degree as the cherry. They make an exceedingly handsome shade tree, worthy of a place in every yard or lawn. Or they can be grown in any spare or waste space or corner, no matter how rough and stony, needing no cultivation after the first two or three years, and they are very long-lived.

GOV. WOOD.—A very handsome, large, yellow cherry of sweet, delicious flavor. Same habitat (the hill country) as Early Purple.

SHORT-STEM MAY.—An old standard variety, whose fine quality and unsurpassed productiveness make it immensely popular.

ROCKPORT.—A very fine red cherry of first-rate quality, belonging to the same class as the preceding varieties.

MAY DUKE.—A very fine, large, dark red cherry that succeeds, not only in the hills, but also lower down toward the coast than the above mentioned kinds do.

EARLY RICHMOND.—A fine, large cherry of brilliant red color. Same habitat as May Duke.

ENGLISH MORELLO.—An improvement on the Old Morello. About the same habitat as the two preceding kinds.

STANDARD PEARS.

Prices, except where noted, fine tree 40c each; \$4.00 per dozen; \$30.00 per 100. Mailing size, 30c each; \$3.00 per dozen, postpaid.

KIEFFER.—Fruit large to very large; skin yellow, with a light vermilion cheek; flesh brittle, very juicy, with a marked musky aroma quality good. Matures from September to October. Tree vigorous and very prolific. Begins to bear when four years old. If the fruit is allowed to hang upon the tree until the beginning of October, and then carefully ripened in a cool, dark room, it is a very attractive Pear.

LE CONTE.—(Chinese Pear.) Fruit large, pyrofirm; skin smooth, pale yellow; quality very variable, usually of second quality, but if allowed to mature slowly in a cool, dark room, its quality improves remarkably. Maturity from July 20 to end of August. Trees begin to bear when five years old.

BEURRE d'ANJOU.—Large; juicy, melting. A fine tree, and regular bearer. September.

CLAPP'S FAVORITE.—Resembles Bartlett, but ripens a few days earlier. Fine flavor. Tree a vigorous grower.

DOYENNE d'ETE.—Small; melting; very good. Tree a moderate grower. Beginning of June.

FLEMISH BEAUTY.—Large; melting; sweet; handsome. August.

KOONCE.—Medium to large; very handsome; juicy, sweet, very good. Tree a vigorous grower. Middle of June.

BARTLETT.—Large; buttery, melting, of rich flavor. Very popular. Ripens end of July, and during August.

WILDER.—Small to medium; yellow, with dark red cheek; melting, sweet and very good. Beginning of June. Of vigorous and symmetrical growth. A valuable early market fruit.

PLUMS.

Price of Trees:	Each	10	100
5 to 7 feet, extra heavy -----	\$0.40	\$3.00	\$25.00
4 to 5 feet -----	.25	2.00	17.50

Distance for planting 15 to 25 feet apart, each way.

PLUMS.

THE JAPAN PLUM.

This is not only one of the most beautiful and delicious, but also one of the most wholesome of fruits that grow. All of the varieties are large, and some as large as good-sized apples. They are really a revelation in plums. They succeed generally, and are about the easiest of all fruits to bear, and the crops they yield are enormous. These superb plums have none of the unwholesomeness of our wild plums. They are the most delicious fruit that grows, more so even than the peach—invalids even and young children eat these with positive benefit. Once in bearing—and they bear well from two years old up—and you would not take \$25 a tree for them.

Prices of Trees:

	Each	10	100
5 to 7 feet, extra heavy -----	\$0.40	\$3.00	\$25.00
4 to 5 feet -----	.25	2.00	17.50

RED JUNE.—The earliest of the Japan group of plums, ripening in June. Size very large, color flaming red, quality very good. A sure and exceedingly heavy bearer. Valuable for home use or market on account of its earliness, beauty and general excellence.

CLIMAX.—A cross between the Japan and our native plums, originated by Luther Burbank. Climax ripens soon after Red June. In size, in magnificent coloring, in enormous, amazing productiveness, and in exquisite flavor, it ranks with the best.

ABUNDANCE.—Very large and of undescribable beauty. Closely follows Red June in ripening, and remains in bearing a long time. Rightly named for its immense productiveness. Quality probably equal to any fruit that grows. Begins to bear on good soil at two years old, and rarely or never fails to produce a large crop of the finest fruit.

WICKSON.—Cross between the Japan and our native plum. Noted also for the beauty of its tree growth and fruit, and for the excellence of its immense crop of fruit. Ripens soon after Abundance.

APPLE PLUM.—Resembles an apple in appearance. A very large plum of excellent flavor, ripening in July.

HALE.—A very large and yellow plum, with a peach flavor. Early August.

CHABOT.—Another large, red and yellow plum of good quality, ripening in late August.

WILD GOOSE.—A large, purple-red plum of native origin. Well-known for its productiveness and good-eating qualities. Early June.

EARLY GOLDEN APRICOT.—A very fine, deep yellow apricot.

SHROPSHIRE DAMSON.—The finest and most productive of all the damson family. Grown chiefly for preserving, for which it is unequaled.

FIGS.

25c each; \$3.00 per dozen.

The Fig adapts itself to a wide range of soils and climates. By protecting during the winter, some varieties have been successfully grown in New York.

The Fig canning industry is growing rapidly throughout the South as the supply for canned and preserved figs is not equal to the demand. Figs should be planted 12 to 18 feet apart, according to the character of the soil. Best results are obtained on a rich, sandy loam, and you will find that they readily respond to intensified cultivation and proper fertilization. There is a great demand for fresh Figs, and, if carefully packed at the proper time in strawberry baskets, can easily be shipped four or five hundred miles. The Fig will fruit from June until frost.

CELESTIAL.—(Sugar; Celeste, etc.). Medium; pale violet, with bloom; sweet and excellent; prolific.

BROWN TURKEY.—Medium; brown; sweet and excellent; very prolific. Most reliable for field culture. One of our hardiest varieties.

LEMON.—Fruit medium to large flattened, slightly ribbed; yellow; flesh white, sweet; early. Strong grower and very prolific. A favorite for canning.

QUINCES.

CHAMPION.—Fruit large, fair and handsome. Tree bears abundantly while young. Flesh cooks as tender as an apple and without hard spots or cores; flavor delicate. The most valuable of all. 25c each.

ORANGE.—Large, roundish; yellow; cooks tender and is of excellent flavor. Valuable for preserves and flavoring. Productive. September. 25c each.

MULBERRIES.

4 to 6 feet, 25c each.

The mulberry is not only valuable as an ornamental shade tree, but the fruit is well worthy of a place in every collection. Plant in deep, rich sandy loam. The tree requires little or no pruning and is of easy culture.

HICK'S EVERBEARING.—Wonderfully prolific; fruit sweet, insipid; excellent for poultry and hogs. Fruit produced during four months.

SELECTED GRAPES.

PRICES OF GRAPE VINES.

One year, each, 10c; per dozen, \$1.00; per 100, \$8.00.

Two and three years, 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen, \$15.00 per hundred.

Medium two year, 20c each; \$2.00 per dozen, \$12.00 per hundred.

Almost everyone can find room for from six to a dozen or more grape vines. They can be trained up the side of any building or over a garden fence, but the best and cheapest way to grow them either in large or small quantities, is on a wire trellis. Work the ground deep for grape vines and plant a little deeper than they were in the nursery. Make the rows eight feet apart and plant vines six to eight feet apart in the rows. Some of the tender varieties would be benefitted by laying the vines flat on the ground during the winter, with a light covering of earth or litter.

PRUNING.—Annual and careful pruning is essential to the production of good grapes. The roots cannot bring to maturity a fine crop of fruit if they are called upon to carry too much wood. Late in the fall is the best time to prune, when the vines are dormant.

DELAWARE.—The bunches are small, compact, and sometimes shouldered; berries are small with thin but firm skin; flesh juicy, very sweet and refreshing and of the best quality for both table use and for wine. Ripens with Concord or a little before; vine is hardy, productive and a moderate grower.

SALEM.—Bunch large and compact; berry large, of a light chestnut or Catawba color, thick skin, perfectly free from hard pulp; very sweet and sprightly with a most exquisite aromatic flavor; as early as Worden; keeps well.

WOODRUFF.—A handsome, profitable market sort; vine vigorous, productive; iron-clad constitution. Bunch and berry large, attractive, ripens early; fair quality, long keeper, good shipper. In most sections the best red market grape for main crop.

CHAMPION.—Bunches large and compact; berries large, covered with a rich bloom; poor in quality; vine a strong and healthy bearer; profitable for market on account of its earliness.

CONCORD.—One of the most popular and reliable varieties we possess; bunch large, compact and shouldered; berry large, round almost black with blue bloom, juicy, buttery and very sweet.

MOORE'S DIAMOND.—The leading, early white grape, ripening before Moore's Early white, with a thin bloom; flesh juicy, few seeds, almost free from pulp, excellent quality; above medium size, adheres firmly to stem. Very like Concord in growth, hardness and foliage. Fine quality for both market and home garden.

NIAGARA.—Occupies the same position among the white varieties as Concord among the black. The leading profitable market sort. Bunch and berries large, greenish white, changing to pale yellowish when fully ripe. Skin thin but tough; quality much like the Concord.

LUTIE.—Sweet, very pulpy; skin tough; quality fair, but a very hardy and valuable variety.

SCUPPERNONG.—Berries large; seldom more than eight to ten in a cluster; color brown; skin thick; flesh aroma. A certain crop may be expected annually. Vine is free from all disease and insect depredations. Fruit has never been known to decay before maturity. Wonderfully prolific. Popular wine Grape; wine, when properly prepared, resembles Muscatel.

Each 35c; dozen \$3.00.

JAMES GRAPE.—A black Scuppernon, but larger, and by some considered even more luscious and better in all respects. Similar in growth and fully as heavy a bearer. As good for wine as for the table.

PECANS.

All of our Pecans are budded or grafted on two and three-year, thrifty seedlings, and are, therefore, very heavy and stocky. We offer a splendid stock of the following well-known varieties:

Prices of trees:	Each	10
5 to 7 feet, extra fine -----	\$2.00	
4 to 5 feet, very heavy -----	150	\$12.50
3 to 4 feet, very heavy -----	1.25	10.00
2 to 3 feet, heavy -----	1.00	8.00
1 to 2 feet, stocky -----	.75	6.00

STUART.—Nut large, about 2 inches long, by 3-4 inch in diameter; shell thin; quality good; heavy bearer.

VAN DEMAN.—Nut large, about 45 to 50 to the pound. Oblong; shell quite thin; good quality.

Where soil and climatic conditions are proper, it has been practically demonstrated that Pecan-growing is a paying investment; but only grafted or budded trees, of well-known and meritorious varieties, should have the following qualifications: Large size, good flavor, thin shell, easy-cracking quality, and freedom from disease; furthermore, the purchaser should know that the trees are propagated from grafts or buds taken from good, bearing trees.

It is a well-established fact that some varieties of Pecans, the same as with other fruits, are adapted to certain localities, whereas the same varieties are not so good in other locations. It is not yet known which variety is adapted to the greatest number of localities. There are scores of varieties now cultivated and new sorts being advertised every year, but a half-dozen of the best tested and well-known sorts would be amply sufficient for any commercial grower.

Pecans should be planted from 35 to 50 feet apart, according to the soil. The Pecan will adapt itself to a great variety of soils—the rich, alluvial soil of the river bottoms, the high rolling sands, and the sandy pine levels; but never set a Pecan in pipe-clay land or that which is not well drained, for if the land sours the trees will be killed or so badly injured that they will never give satisfactory results.

Some varieties of Pecans are hardy as far north as Iowa. Its natural distribution includes fifteen degrees of latitude. The trees can be safely transplanted as soon as they are thoroughly matured in the fall, and the transplanting can be safely done until March. It is a mistake to think that Pecans do not need cultivation. They must be cultivated and fertilized if you desire to get returns from the trees. The land between the rows can be planted for several years in cotton, peas, potatoes or vegetables. Stable manure, bone meal or high-grade commercial fertilizer are excellent fertilizers for Pecans.

As to the commercial value of nuts, this varies according to size and demand. Nuts running 30 to 50 to the pound wholesale from 30 to 60 cents per pound. The largest sizes bring fancy prices.

Pecans are long-lived. Budded and grafted trees, if well cared for, will bear at five years of age, but you cannot expect paying results before the trees are from seven to eight years of age. A ten-year tree should produce from fifteen to fifty pounds of nuts.

RASPBERRIES.

Per dozen, \$1.00; per 100, \$3.00.

CUTHBERT.—(Red). Perfectly hardy; canes tall and vigorous, enormously productive; berries very large, conical, rich crimson, very handsome. The berries are very firm and stand shipment well. This is perhaps the most profitable red raspberry grown in the South.

OHIO.—(Black Cap)—The greatest producer among the Black Caps for canning or evaporation; claimed to be the most profitable of all sorts. The plants are very hardy and succeeds well in the South; berries fine flavor and a good shipper.

10 cents each, 50 cents for 10; \$1.50 for 50, \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1,000.

BLACKBERRIES.

10c each, 50c for 10, \$1.50 for 50, \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1,000.

EARLY HARVEST.—150 Bushel "Searf's" Fruiting Strain Early Harvest from one acre sold as high as \$4.00 per bushel. The earliest to ripen and the most productive of the early sorts. There are a number of different strains of Early Harvest Blackberries, all alike in appearance of wood and growth, but vastly different in productiveness. We noted this particularly soon after its introduction, and have, by careful system of selection, selected a strain that is simply marvelous for great yields of luscious fruit. We have not only increased the productiveness, but size as well, and now have an early variety that cannot be excelled; as it ripens so early that it always sells at enormous prices.

GEORGIA MAMMOTH.—The berries are large, larger than Kittatinny, of an intense jet black, very glossy, and permanent color, never turns red, without any hard core, small seeds, extra fine quality, with a peculiarly rich aroma, and sufficiently firm to carry well to market. It is in habit of plant, however that this variety differs from others, the plant suckers very little; it makes a strong, upright stem, from which the branches start out long and drooping, and the ends of which root readily in the ground, like Blackcap Raspberries, if covered lightly with soil. It forms a compact bush much less thorny than other varieties, and yield abundantly. It ripens early—about with Wilson. All who want a large blackberry of the highest quality should certainly try this.

STRAWBERRIES.

25 for 25c; 100, 60c; 1,000, \$5.

Strawberries will succeed in any soil that is adapted to ordinary form or garden crops. Soil should be thoroughly prepared to a good depth, well drained and enriched. Vegetable manure (muck, rotten turf, wood soil, ashes, etc.) is the best. For field culture set in rows 3 to 3 1-2 feet apart, 15 to 18 inches in rows; for garden 15 inches apart each way, leaving pathway every third row. To produce fine, large fruit, keep in hills, pinching runners off as soon as they appear. Ground should always be kept clean and well cultivated.

EXTRA EARLY KINDS.

EXCELSIOR.—This is the standard extra-early strawberry—from Florida on the south, to Illinois on the north, from Virginia on the east, to California on the west. In fact it is the earliest productive berry ever known. And yet frost never defeats a crop of Excelsior. For while its blooms are frost proof like those of the Never-stop, so great is the vigor of the Excelsior that if killed down, even when in full bloom and berry, it will at once put

out anew and make nearly, if not quite, as large a crop as if nothing had happened. If this isn't your repeater, what is? Draught at fruiting time, or, as to that, at any time, has little or no effect on it. Indeed, except Improved Lady Thompson, it is nearer drought proof, frost proof and neglect proof than any other standard variety ever known, so also does it succeed on a greater diversity of soil. We have seen fields of it "turned out" neglected for years, which yet continued to bear excellent crops. Excelsior, while the earliest, most brilliant colored and best shipping berry when perfectly ripe, and no berry should be gathered for the latter until perfectly ripe, has a fine racy flavor.

IMPROVED LADY THOMPSON.—This is really only the genuine, Simon-pure Lady Thompson, unmixed with inferior kinds, which, by clean, careful culture in this region, the natural home of the strawberry, has retained all its astonishing old-time vigor, enabling it to resist drought and frost better and to give such enormous crops of fine fruit on all kinds of soils and in all sorts of seasons. Its large size and mild flavor make it great for table or for market. Lady Thompson ranks with Klondike, Excelsior and Missionary, as the great standard varieties for all regions of the country. These are the sure, heavy bearing kinds that mostly supply the great markets and make strawberry growing the immensely profitable industry that it is.

Like Excelsior, Klondike and Missionary, **Lady Thompson** is nearer frost and drought proof than any other varieties known. Both in plant and in berry its resistance to these arch foes of the strawberry is astonishing. Not only has it the quality of coming again if killed, but its blooms, growing on long stems stand up when the air is in motion and little frost forms. This quality also keeps the berry free of grit and save the heavy expense of mulching.

BUBACH NO. 5.—(P)—Very prolific, of excellent flavor and in size "simply immense." Berries all average large. A number of new varieties have been pitted against it, claiming superiority in one way or another, but we predict the Bubach will come out first best, and continue to grow in favor.

GRANDY.—A reliable late variety, berries bright crimson, very uniform in size and shape, large and firm, plants vigorous and healthy.

PRIVET.

AMOOR.—(L. Amurense.) Of similar form and habit to the California type, with shinier foliage and reputed to be hardier. Mail size, 15 cents each. 18 to 24 in.—10 cents; 70 cents per 10; \$4.00 per 100. 2 to 3 feet—15 cents each, \$1.00 per 10; \$6.00 per 100.

CALIFORNIA (L. Ovalifolium).—A species of unusual beauty that has because the most popular of all hedge plants. For groups and specimens it is equally pretty, and its shining leaves give it value for porch and terrace decoration when grown in standard form. Can be sheared to any desirable shape.

Mail size, 10 cents each.

18 to 24 in.—10 cents; 70 cents per 10; \$4.00 per 100.

2 to 3 feet—15 cents each, \$1.00 per 10; \$6.00 per 100.

POPULUS—The Poplar.

8 to 10 feet, stocky, \$1.00.

POPULUS CAROLINENSIS.—(Carolina Poplar). A rapid-growing native tree of upright growth. A very popular shade tree, and widely planted. After the tree has attained a height of 15 to 20 feet, it is advisable to cut the leader. This will cause the tree to make a spreading head. The Carolina Poplar resembles the Cottonwood, but is quite distinct.

MAGNOLIAS, CHINESE.

All of the Chinese varieties produce their flowers in the early spring before the leaves appear, and several sorts produce, or continue to bloom, at periods during the entire summer. No selection is complete without some of these desirable plants.

M. SOULANGEANA.—(Soulange's Magnolia). The illustration of this beautiful Magnolia on this page will give an idea of the magnificence of this hardy tree. Flowers large, cup-shaped; white, more or less suffused with pink. Blooms in March. Hardy.

3 to 4 feet, bushy, well budded, imported, each	-----\$2.00
3 to 3 1-2 feet, well branched, imported, each	----- 1.50

INSECTS AND DISEASES.—Our Nurseries are free from disease. Certificate of State Entomologist is attached to every shipment.

FUMIGATION.—We fumigate our stock with hydrocyanic acid gas before shipping, as required by state law, so that assurance of freedom from insects or diseases of any kind is made doubly sure.